

L. C. Luke Could Not Sleep

Rochelle Ave. and Bellevue St., Cincinnati, O., Aug. 15, 1903.

Mr. Luke says: "Some years ago I met with an accident which left my nerves in an awful condition. Could not sleep, could not rest. I tried five doctors but could get no relief. Was getting worse all the time, when a friend of mine recommended Paine's Celery Compound as being the best remedy I could take for ner-

vousness and sleeplessness. I got a bottle and began to feel better from the very start. My nerves are strengthened so that I am now able to sleep as I used to before the accident. I have recommended it to several of my friends and it has always done them good. I keep a bottle in my house at all times."

Paine's Celery Compound Cured Him.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Oral Arguments Begun Before the
Commission in London.

THE CANADIAN CONTENTION

It Is Set Forth by Attorney General Finlay of the Dominion—A
Ruling Apparently Favorable
to the United States.

London, Sept. 16.—The Alaskan boundary commission reassembled at the foreign office, and the oral arguments began.

Additional interest was lent to the proceedings by statements attributed to some of the Canadians that their country would seriously resent an adverse decision. Only a few spectators, including the wives of the commissioners and of counsel, were present when Attorney General Finlay rose and commenced the presentation of the Canadian argument.

While Attorney General Finlay was speaking Chief Justice Fuller, accompanied by Ambassador Choate, entered the chamber. They were conducted to a small table directly facing the commissioners.

The attorney general briefly described the historical aspect of the question and took up the treaty under which the commission was appointed. He then presented the Canadian contention, each point of which has already been stated in the argument of Clifford Sifton, the Canadian minister of the interior, and urged the commissioners to strictly confine themselves, in considering the questions, to the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of 1825 and not to depart therefrom.

Location of Coast Line.

Speaking of the location of the line along the coast from the head of Portland channel as fixed by the treaty, the attorney general pointed out that the report of the United States coast survey in 1893 showed that the Washington government had adopted the view that the line should follow the "general trend of the coast," which supports the Canadian contention.

Senator Turner at this point interrupted the speaker, saying that the report referred to the "trend of the general coast."

Attorney General Finlay remarked that this was a "subtle distinction," and Chief Justice Alverstone ended the discussion with saying that it made little difference, as it was "merely the direction of the surveyors."

Lord Alverstone's ruling was regarded by American counsel as being a point in favor of the United States.

The attorney general went on at such length that Lord Alverstone reminded him that the tribunal was familiar with the documents in the case and suggested that he simply cite the pages and volumes on which his references were founded.

In the course of his argument Attorney General Finlay laid much stress on the contention that the United States boundary line was drawn "in ostentatious defiance of the treaty of 1825."

Sir Thomas in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Sir Thomas Lipton has arrived here, coming in a special train over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. With him were Colonel Neill, the yachting expert who accompanied the baronet to this country, and Captain Valentine Webster of the British army. Sir Thomas will spend much of his time here in looking over his business interests and visiting friends. The one formal event arranged in his honor is a dinner to be given by Alexander Revell at the Chicago Athletic association, to which forty guests have been invited.

American Killed in Tiflis.

Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, Sept. 16.—As the result of an explosion of grenades at Kars an American citizen, John Nachikian, who had recently arrived there, and four Armenians were killed. Nachikian was killed while leading hand grenades, many of which, with a large quantity of explosives, were found in the rooms where the accident occurred.

Carpet Works Burned.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Two buildings, containing the carpet establishment of Robert L. Moore, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$8,000.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

London Eagerly Awaits Decision on
Fiscal Question.

London, Sept. 16.—In anticipation of the cabinet meeting spectators gathered early in Downing street, evincing the suspense which prevails in all quarters and which has been heightened by the delay in the announcement of the fiscal decision which is so eagerly awaited.

Charles H. Strutt (Conservative), member of parliament for the Maldon division of Essex, in declining to resign his seat because his attitude on the education question had been criticized by his constituents, writes:

"We shall all resign quickly enough. There will be a general election before this time next year."

The cabinet met at 3 p. m. The sitting was held in Lord Lansdowne's room instead of in the usual cabinet chamber, which is connected with the Alaska boundary commission's apartment, thereby preventing the strict privacy which is invariably enforced.

The crowds around Downing street were double the size of those present there the first day. A large force of police prevented their too close access to the foreign office.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain entered the foreign office by a passage from the colonial office and consequently was not seen by the public, which made no demonstrations.

Operator Confesses Robbery.

Medina, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Detectives of the New York Central have been working on the burglary case at the railroad station here. They got after Brown, the operator at the station, and he broke down and confessed that he had stolen the money and trumped up the contents of the office safe about the station and gagged and bound himself. Brown led the officers out into the country to where he had hidden the \$450 he had stolen. The money was found intact. The prisoner waived examination and was held for the grand jury. He has heretofore borne a good reputation. It is believed he had become dissatisfied with his small salary as telegrapher. He is a young man.

Woman's Body Found in River.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 16.—The nude body of Miss Ella Zane, twenty-three years old, a member of the family that founded this city, has been found in the Ohio river. Coroner Fitzpatrick says the young woman was murdered and thrown into the river. The family refuses to give details, but hints at suicide. Three years ago Miss Zane retired from active society life and became a recluse. She was missed from her home Sunday.

Escaped From Prison.

South McAlester, I. T., Sept. 16.—F. N. Short, deputy United States marshal of the central district, who killed a coal miner on a Choctaw passenger train at Wister on Labor day, has escaped from Poteau jail and is still at large. Short was bound over on a charge of murder. He was suffering from smallpox contracted during his confinement and was not closely watched.

Pay Dirt in Dawson Streets.

Dawson, Alaska, Sept. 16.—Excitement prevails here over the circulation of the report that pay dirt running 2 to 15 cents to the pan has been struck at the head of Albert street in the heart of Dawson. The discovery was made by men hauling gravel from an old gravel pit. Thousands of yards of the same dirt has been scattered along the streets in the process of grading, and since it all contains more or less it may literally be said that the streets of Dawson are paved with gold.

Students Indicted For Hazing.

Bluffton, Ind., Sept. 16.—Ralph McBride, aged seventeen, is dead as the result of an ordeal incident to initiation into a high school secret society last spring. The grand jury returned indictments against nine students in connection with the affair.

Eleven Burned to Death.

Christiansburg, Va., Sept. 16.—As the result of a fire in some business premises on Kongens Gade eleven persons were burned to death and great damage was done.

Chinese Attache Commits Suicide.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Tom King Yung, a high official in court circles at Peking, military attache of the Chinese legation at Washington and secretary to Jung Bow He, the acting consul general at San Francisco, has committed suicide by asphyxiation at the Chinese consulate. Yung had been arrested on a charge of misdeemeanor, and this disgrace led him to take his life.

THE FLORIDA COAST STORM.

Many Wrecks Sighted by Steamers
Bound For Havana.

Havana, Sept. 16.—The captain of the steamer Vigilante, from New York Sept. 10, which has just arrived here, reports that the vessel sighted many wrecks on the Florida coast, one of them being ten miles north of Jupiter, where a schooner has been wrecked. Her crew is ashore.

Farther south a Standard Oil company barge is stranded, and thirty miles south a Spanish steamer from Bilbao is broken in two. Still farther south a four masted schooner is ashore.

Storm Devastation in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16.—Specials from southern Georgia points show that high winds and heavy rainfall have done much damage, especially in the cotton districts.

At Thomasville more than eleven inches of rain has fallen in the last forty hours and is still falling. All the telegraph wires are down excepting one to Jacksonville.

At Americus the rainfall has been three inches in the last twenty-four hours. The driving wind has done incalculable damage to the cotton crop.

From Valdosta comes a report of rain driven by high winds for the last thirty-six hours, doing great harm to cotton and fruit.

More Victims of the Storm.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 16.—No reports have yet been received from middle Florida, where it is now feared that the loss by the recent hurricane will be severe. Near Lake Butler two children were killed by the tornado. At Hale, a small village near Lake Butler, twenty houses were destroyed and crops and fruit trees ruined.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE SITUATION

Ingrain Carpet Workers Return to
Work—Dyers Still Out.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—Ingrain carpet weavers numbering about 3,000 who have been on strike since June 1 for a fifty-five hour week and a 10 per cent increase in wages have returned to their looms. The manufacturers granted no concessions, and the strikers resumed operations on the old basis of sixty hours a week.

Of the 60,000 textile workers who struck on June 1 but 3,700 are still out, all of the others having returned to work after a vain struggle for a shorter week.

The dyers and mercerizers, numbering 2,200, and the winders and spoolers, 1,500 in number, who comprise an important branch of the industry, claim to be able to continue the strike indefinitely. Should they persist in their present stand they will seriously hamper the work of the Ingrain carpet mills.

STATUS OF CANAL TREATY.

The Colombian Senate Still Opposed
to It.

Bogota, Colombia, Sept. 16.—A reaction in favor of the canal treaty has occurred in the house of representatives, but the senate is still opposed to it.

General Pinto has left Cauca to take charge of the ministry of the interior. General Sarría leaves here Sept. 20 to take command of the forces on the isthmus.

The minister of Costa Rica has arrived at Bogota on a special mission, to arrange the frontier limits.

Flight of the Tobacco Men.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 16.—Counsel for the Universal Tobacco company appeared before Chancellor Magie and made application for a stay of the order made by Vice Chancellor Pitney in the suit of McAlpin against the tobacco company. Vice Chancellor Pitney on Tuesday last made an order permitting the examination of the books of the tobacco company and compelling the company to produce the books. An appeal from this order has been made to the court of errors and appeals, and the application is for a stay pending the disposition of this appeal.

Injunction Against a Dog.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16.—A dog belonging to R. H. Bell, a liverman of this city, has been enjoined from barking and disturbing the members of W. H. Tepell's family. Mr. Tepell, who is a well to do citizen living near Knoxville, filed a bill in the chancery court against Bell, seeking an injunction restraining Bell's dog from barking and further disturbing Tepell's wife, who, it is alleged, has been driven to nervous prostration. Judge Sneed granted the injunction, which Tepell seeks to have made permanent on final hearing.

Child Burned to Death.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 16.—Lottie Wells, a five-year-old child, was burned to death in a small fire in this city. A chemical engine on its way to the fire was overturned and four firemen were injured, one perhaps fatally. William F. Boland's skull was fractured, and he may die, and John Norton, John Connelly and Cletus Gaffney were badly injured.

Floods in Mississippi Valley.

Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 16.—Heavy rains north of here are responsible for a rise of three feet in the Mississippi river at this point during the past forty-eight hours. The river is eight feet and a half above low water mark and is rising an inch an hour. Farmers on the lowlands are preparing for the third flood of the year.

Law Against Sunday Sports.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 16.—A sweeping bill prohibiting the playing of baseball, football, tennis and golf on Sunday has passed the house of representatives. The bill now goes to the senate, with good prospects of being passed by a good majority there.

PAYNE SENDS A DEPUTY

Postmaster General to Be Represented
at the Beavers Hearing.

CANNOT SUPPLY RECORDS.

Head of Postal Department Says It
Would Be a Physical Impossibility
to Comply With Subpoena Regarding Documents.

Washington, Sept. 16.—In accordance with a decision of Acting Attorney General Hoyt declaring that the subpoena served on the postmaster general to appear at the hearing in New York of the case of George W. Beavers, the former head of the salary and allowance division of the post office department, was void, the postmaster general has designated Post Office Inspector Lawrence Lotherman as his representative at that hearing. The opinion of Mr. Hoyt follows:

"My advice to the postmaster general is that, while I do not think on fundamental grounds, under all the circumstances of the case, the United States commissioner had any warrant in law for issuing this writ, to be served outside of his district, on the whole, I believe the proper course for the postmaster general to pursue is to send a trusted employee of the department to New York to represent him in the matter, to appear before the commissioner at the appointed hour, in company with the United States attorney, and to state formally to the commissioner, if called upon, on behalf of the postmaster general, that the postmaster general declines to produce any of the government records and documents called for whatsoever."

Postmaster General Payne said that it was a physical impossibility to comply with the subpoena in any event, aside from the law in the case. The subpoena, he pointed out, called for papers, documents and records covering years of operation of the department to be produced before the United States commissioner. These papers are in constant use in connection with the investigation of the postal service and are scattered throughout the country in the hands of the inspectors.

Christiansen's Retirement.

Postmaster General Payne admitted that the resignation of George A. C. Christiansen, the former law clerk of the department, was submitted some weeks ago, but that action upon it had been deferred pending the investigation of the affairs of that office.

Charles H. Robb, the assistant attorney general for the post office department, has decided to continue permanently in that office instead of returning to the department of justice at the completion of the post office investigation. When the changes in the administration of the assistant attorney general's office were made shortly after the inception of the investigation Mr. Robb, who has been the constant legal adviser of the department, accepted the office of the assistant attorney general with the understanding that he should be allowed to resume his old duties as soon as the investigation was finished. This reservation was made at the instance of Attorney General Knox.

Grand Jury Still at Work.

The federal grand jury resumed its consideration of post office cases, but did not progress sufficiently to report any indictments. Several witnesses were examined. One of the first indictments is expected to be that of a former law official of the department. The grand jury now has every case before it that is expected to figure in the postal prosecutions, and it is expected that it will finish all the cases by the close of this month.

The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the investigation will, according to present plans, follow within a fortnight of the return of the last indictments. This report will be made to the postmaster general and immediately forwarded to the president, who will decide the question of its publication. Mr. Bristow is now devoting the major portion of each day to the preparation of his report.

Queen Wilhelmina's Speech.

The Hague, Sept. 16.—The states general has reassembled here. The queen's speech dealt largely with the excellence of the services rendered by the navy and army during the recent railroad strikes. Referring to the disturbances in the domain of labor, she declared that the government was desirous of "co-operating by continued social legislation in the healthy progress of the labor movement."

Miss Todd Gives Up Office.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 16.—Miss Hulda B. Todd, postmaster at Greenwood, Del., whose removal from office by the postmaster general because she was obnoxious to United States Senator Allee attracted the attention of the entire country, has given up the disputed office to Jacob L. Housman, who was appointed her successor.

Wake up! Wake up! You sleepy fellow! Take one of Ayer's Pills!

OVATIONS FOR PALMA.

Cuba's President Enthusiastically
Received by the People.

Puerto Principe, Cuba, Sept. 16.—President Palma, after he started from Havana on his tour of inspection Cuba, traversed long stretches of sparsely inhabited country. At every town he was greeted by squadrons of mounted Cubans, received addresses from the officials and party leaders and was presented with bouquets by pretty señoritas, who made speeches of welcome. The enthusiasm when the president entered the region in which opposition to the administration was reputed to be the strongest increased.

On President Palma's arrival at Puerto Principe the entire vicinity of the station was filled with a cheering mass of people of all colors and conditions. Nearly the whole population followed the carriages containing the presidential party to the provincial building, where Senor Palma was formally welcomed.

Commenting on the enthusiastic reception accorded him, the president declared that it was a tribute to his personal popularity. He said:

"It is the result of the people's joy over the success of this republic, and the tribute is tendered to me as the chief executive."

President Palma is making no speeches save brief responses to addresses of welcome. When local speakers bring up the subject of the revolutionary soldiers' pay the status of the matter is courteously and briefly explained by the president.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Rounded Up in Tennessee After a
Long Chase.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Chief Wilkie of the secret service received a telegram announcing the arrest at Memphis, Tenn., of Irvine Tolley and Luke Ray, two ex-convicts, together with a man named Willis, all charged with counterfeiting, in raising notes of low to higher denominations.

The men were captured after a chase lasting over a month and in which one man was killed. About Aug. 1 the secret service received information from a number of points in Kentucky and Tennessee that three colored men were passing raised notes, principally at county fairs. Secret service agents started on their trail and finally located them on a train bound for Cave City, Ky. The officials telegraphed the agent of the railway company at that point who summoned several citizens and undertook to arrest the party. A fight followed, in which a man named Shepard was killed. The negroes made their escape and went to Chicago and from there were followed south, being located in a saloon in Memphis.

On Trial For Sedition.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 16.—Large throngs attended the trial of two public speakers, said to belong to the American Federation of Labor, who were arrested for publicly abusing insular officials and for threatening to meet Governor Hunt on his return here with black flags and to kill him if he refused their demands for the improvement of the labor conditions. One of the speakers is charged with having declared the American flag was "a rag only fit to cover rascals" and with making other wild remarks.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed:

New Jersey—Smithburg, Alex. Parker.

New York—East Guilford, A. H. Brown.

Pennsylvania—Fairview, C. E. Wells.

United States Consul Dead.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The state department has been advised of the death of Samuel A. McAllister, United States consul at Barbados, West Indies. He was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed from Delaware in 1897.

The Weather.

Generally fair; light to fresh variable winds, mostly southerly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York
Stock Exchange.

New York, Sept. 15.
Money on call steady at 2 1/2 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2 per cent.
Exchanges, \$17,652,772; balances, \$2,838,724.

Closing prices:

Amalg. Copper, 4 1/2; N. Y. Central, 120 1/2;
Atchafalpa, 6 1/2; Norf. & West., 62 1/2;
B. & O., 51; Penn. R. R., 124 1/2;
Brooklyn R. T., 3 1/4; Reading, 50 1/2;
C. & C. & St. L., 20 1/2; Rock Island, 37;
Ches. & Ohio, 23 1/2; St. Paul, 140 1/2;
D. & H., 162; Southern Pac., 47 1/2;
Erie, 38 1/2; Southern Ry., 21 1/2;
Gen. Electric, 104 1/2; South. Ry. pt., 54 1/2;
Hillside Cons., 102; Sugar, 40 1/2;
Lackawanna, 37 1/2; Texas Pacific, 39 1/2;
Louis. & Nash., 16 1/2; Union Pacific, 52 1/2;
Manhattan, 122 1/2; U. S. Steel, 26 1/2;
Metropolitan, 114; U. S. Steel pt., 60 1/2;
Mo. Pac., 9 1/2; West. Union, 82 1/2.

General Markets.

New York, Sept. 15.
FLOUR—Firm and fairly active; Minnesota patents, \$4.75; winter straight, \$3.50; winter extras, \$3.50; winter patents, \$3.50.

WHEAT—Opened steady, eased off under realizing and then rallied with corn; December, \$0.85; May, \$0.87 1/2.

RYE—Firm; state and Jersey, \$0.75; No. 2 western, 60c nominal, f. o. b. export.

CORN—At first declined under vigorous profit taking, after which it turned strong on bullish weather and crop news; December, \$0.74 1/2.

OATS—Nominal; track, white, state, 45c; track, white, western, 44c; PORK—Quiet; mess, \$15.50; family, \$16.

LARD—Firm; prime western steam, 9c; SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 23c; centrifugal, 90 test, 5 1/2c; refined quiet; crushed, 5.50c; powdered, 5c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 50c; MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, \$14.00; RICE—Quiet; domestic, \$14.00; Japan, 5 1/2c.

TALLOW—Quiet; city, 5c; country, 4 1/2c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, 70c; good to choice, 5c.

A Reliable Remedy,
proved by thousands of sufferers to be unequalled for dispelling disorders of the stomach and liver, is

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

AMERICANIZING MEXICO

Influence of Our Methods in
the Southern Republic.

PEACEFUL EXPANSION AT WORK.

Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., Tells How the
Power of Money, Example and En-
ergy Are Lifting a Nation From the
Tenth Century Into the Twentieth.
Our Ways Eagerly Adopted.

Under the influence of American capital and ideas the Mexican people, says Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., in the September World's Work, are "leaping from the tenth century into the twentieth." Mexico's 13,500,000 inhabitants are "growing a thousand years in as many weeks."

Seven thousand land barons own nearly the whole territory of the republic, and the peons have been their serfs. By the side of this system of feudalism is an investment of 500,000,000 American dollars, with life and progress in its train. The peon earns 15 cents a day and is always in debt to his patron, who holds him permanently by this obligation and transfers him along with it when he sells his estate. But the Americans have come in with their railroads, farms, smelters and vast farming operations and have been bidding up the price of labor. They pay 75 cents, \$1 and more. The peon pays off his debts and becomes a man. The government offers free education to his children, from the alphabet to the highest degree, and expects soon to make schooling compulsory.

Trade with the United States increases even when general commerce declines. In 1901-2 we sold to the Mexicans about a third more than all the rest of the world combined and bought from them four times as much as they sold to all other nations.

In spite of many drawbacks American capital is pouring in. Kansas City alone has sent \$50,000,000 within the past five years. Seventy per cent of all the American money invested in the Mexican Central alone has absorbed \$150,000,000, the National \$107,500,000. Eighty per cent of all the railroad capital of Mexico is American. There are now over 11,000 miles of rails in the country, and the amount is steadily increasing.

Americans own all the important systems but three and are heavy stockholders in these. They have recently bought the National from the British and the Gulf line from the Belgians. They furnish the operating officers, the conductors and engineers and sometimes the rest of the train crews.

The old Mexican mines are being rejuvenated by American methods. Americans are improving the great ranches and developing the manufacture of cotton faster than it can be grown at home, so that some of the material has to be imported from the United States. Americans have started factories of all kinds. They have built great irrigation dams and canals.

The Mexicans are eagerly adopting American ways. They have the American circus; they use typewriters more generally than the Parisians; they have a wireless telegraph system across the Gulf of California, and they hope that when Diaz is gone they will be able to show us that they are able, like our selves, to elect a new president without a revolution.

Money For Insurgent Leader.

Manila, Sept. 16.—A letter addressed to Artemio Artica, the former insurgent general, now residing in Hongkong, having been deported there in 1907 with other rebel chiefs, has just fallen into the hands of the local constabulary. It says that money will be sent him and is signed by many prominent insurgents in this city.

The Klondike Output.

Dawson, Alaska, Sept. 16.—Klondike's output of gold will be but little less than last year. At least \$10,000,000 will leave this camp for the outside, and the total may run up to \$11,000,000. The shipments at Dawson during August aggregated \$1,412,280.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Pore, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The bowels clear and clean is to take



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Drive Out of the Bowels. Write for free sample, and look-let on health. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.
KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN